

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
VALDOSTA DIVISION**

HJALMAR RODRIGUEZ, JR.,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
v.	:	Case No. 7:24-cv-25-WLS-AGH
	:	
Warden JACOB BEASLEY, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

ORDER

Before the Court is Plaintiff's motion to appoint counsel (ECF No. 42). In relevant part Plaintiff claims that appointed counsel is necessary because the "issues involved in this case are complex[.]" that he has a limited knowledge of the law, and that he is housed in a facility of the Georgia Department of Corrections "which is and has been shown to be extremely dangerous" and which limits "law library access." Pl.'s Mot. to Appoint Couns., ECF No. 42. Because he cannot afford counsel, he seeks appointment of counsel by the Court. *Id.* For the following reasons, Plaintiff's motion is denied.

A district court "may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel."¹ 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). There is, however, "no absolute constitutional right to the appointment of counsel" in a § 1983 lawsuit. *Poole v.*

¹ The statute, however, does not provide any funding to pay attorneys for their representation or authorize courts to compel attorneys to represent an indigent party in a civil case. *See Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for S. Dist. of Iowa*, 490 U.S. 296, 310 (1989) (holding that federal courts may not "make coercive appointments of counsel" under § 1915).

Lambert, 819 F.2d 1025, 1028 (11th Cir. 1987). Appointment of counsel is “instead a privilege that is justified only by exceptional circumstances, such as where the facts and legal issues are so novel or complex as to require the assistance of a trained practitioner.” *Id.* In determining whether a case presents extraordinary circumstances, the Court considers:

(1) the type and complexity of the case; (2) whether the plaintiff is capable of adequately presenting his case; (3) whether the plaintiff is in a position to adequately investigate the case; (4) whether the evidence “will consist in large part of conflicting testimony so as to require skill in the presentation of evidence and in cross examination”; and (5) whether the appointment of counsel would be of service to the parties and the court “by sharpening the issues in the case, shaping the examination of witnesses, and thus shortening the trial and assisting in a just determination.” The District Court may also inquire into whether the plaintiff has made any effort to secure private counsel.

DeJesus v. Lewis, 14 F.4th 1182, 1204-05 (11th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Ulmer v. Chancellor*, 691 F.2d 209, 213 (5th Cir. 1982)).

The Court considered Plaintiff’s motion and—after applying the factors set forth above—concludes that appointed counsel is not justified. Despite Plaintiff’s claims that the issues in this case are complex and that he has limited knowledge of the law, he sufficiently stated his claim so that the case is in discovery and dispositive motions will be due shortly (ECF No. 55). Second, to the extent Plaintiff asserts counsel is necessary because he is in a dangerous environment, that argument does not address the factors set out above, and while he apparently has limited access to the law library, he does not assert that he has no access to the law library. It thus appears to the Court that Plaintiff—at this time—has the ability to present his case. Should it subsequently become apparent that appointed counsel is necessary to

protect Plaintiff's rights, the Court, on its own motion, will consider assisting him in securing legal counsel at that time. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion to appoint counsel (ECF No. 42) is **DENIED**.

SO ORDERED, this 29th day of July, 2025.

s/ Amelia G. Helmick
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE